FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1844. [NO. 1424.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

RAMBAUT'S TOBACCO.

WE have a consignment of "Honey Dew" and Bees-wing Tobacco, from the celebrated Factory of Rambaut, in Petersburg, Va., put up in boxes of 12 to 15 pounds, and shall keep a constant supply for sale at Manufacturer's prices. A liberal discount will be made to dealers in the article.

Also, Gilmore's, Redmond's, and Armstead, of Richmond, Virginia.

[illegible]way's Patent Cut Tobacco, warranted superior to any now in use.

[illegible] M Cigars in boxes, 1-16, ¼, and halves.

☞ All orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

COOK & TROY.

Sept. 10, 1844. 23-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken the agency for the sale of THE FARMER'S AND PLANTERS ALMANAC, for the year 1845, published by [illegible] & Son, has on hand a full supply, and will be prepared to fill the Town and country demand. Price [illegible] per gross, 60 cts. per doz'n. Terms cash. Orders, post paid, enclosing the money, will receive prompt attention.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Sept. 9, 1844. 23-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. James [illegible], southwest corner of Market Square, facing [illegible] Hay and Gillespie streets, where he intends opening an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

Now on the way from Philadelphia, New York and Boston. And can say with confidence, that he will sell as low (quality of articles considered) as goods bought in this or any other market in the State.

DRY GOODS.

Without enumerating, his stock will be large and general. Among which may be found super wool dyed black, and blue Cloths; invisible green and [illegible] do; black, blue, striped and plaid Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweed Cloths and Kerseys; the newest styles of fashionable Vestings; fashionable Cravats and Stocks; Merinos; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Laines; Velvets; embroidered Muslins for evening dresses; a variety of fashionable [illegible], satin and velvet plaid Ribbons; Necklaces; [illegible] Handkerchiefs; best silk do; black Silk and [illegible] Hose; white Lamb's wool and cotton do; in short, all sorts of Hosiery; Pins and Needles; a general and fine assortment of Prints and large winter Shawls; ladies' fine, kid, calfskin Slippers and Buskins; straw, Florence, and velvet Bonnets; silk Veils and Cravats; fancy Mitts; white, black, silk and kid Gloves; black silk Bugle do; Bugle Buttons; crimped Cuffs and Collars; oil Silk; with a great variety of fancy articles. Also, a large assortment of HATS, some of finest quality, and most fashionable shapes. Kip Brogans, negro Shoes and Blankets.

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Also, a good assortment of fine Family Groceries.

8 Casks Sugar, best Loaf do., fine Hyson Tea, Java and other Coffees, Iron, Salt, (Sack & Alum,) Molasses, together with almost every article usually kept for sale in this market; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 7, 1844. 23-tf

BALTIMORE
China, Glass and Queensware STORE.

JAMES H. MARSTON, No. 41 South Charles street, sign of the Large Pitcher, has constantly on hand a full stock of the following articles direct from the manufacturers:—

Edged Plates, Twifflers, Muffins, Dishes, &c.
Painted Teas, Teapots, Sugars and Creams.
Printed Plates, Twifflers, Muffins.
Blue Figured China Tea Sets.
Do. ditto Toilet Sets and Pitchers.
Blue and White Granite Table Sets.

DRUGGISTS' GLASS.

Prescription Vials, all sizes; common do. ½ to 8 oz.
Castor Oil Bottles, ¼ pint to quarts.
Flint Prescriptions, ½ to 8 ounces.
Ink Bottles, 1 to 8 ounces.
Peppermints, Godfreys, Turlingtons, &c. &c.
Fancy Colognes, Packing Bottles.

APOTHECARIES' FURNITURE.

Tinctures, half ounce to two gallon.
Salt Mouths, ditto.
Breast Pipes, Nipple Shells, Nursing Bottles.
Specie and Candy Jars, quarts to 2 gallon.
Astral Chimneys, small ditto for Mantel Lamps.
[illegible], Greenough and Gold's Camphine Chimneys

Pressed, Plain and Cut Glassware.

4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 flute half pint Tumblers.
Best flint Tumblers, half and one-third pints.
Quart and Pint.
Green half pint and pint do. for preserving.
Light do. do. white do.
Cut Glass Dishes, all sizes.
Ditto Wines, Tumblers and Decanters.
Ditto and Plain Solar Shades.
Ditto ditto Astral ditto.

WINDOW GLASS.

2,500 boxes 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 18, Delaware, Franklin, Fulton, &c., a full assortment of all sizes.

WHITE LEAD.

500 kegs White Lead, pure No. 1 and extra, from the Boston Lead Company, warranted to be a first rate article, in kegs of 100, 50 and 25 pounds each.

All of which are offered upon as good terms as they can be obtained in Philadelphia, New York or Boston. Packing warranted to any part of the country.

Baltimore, Sept. 2, 1844. 23-5wpd

Administrator's Notice.

AT September Term, 1844, of Cumberland County Court, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late Malcom Small, dec'd. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any demands against the same are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ALEX'R MORISON, *Adm'r.*

September 6, 1844. 23-3w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, over one year's standing, will please settle the same without delay, as further indulgence cannot and will not be given; and those to whom the subscriber is indebted will present their claims.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

N. B. The Subscriber has on hand, and for sale for Cash or to punctual customers, a good assortment of SADDLES, HARNESS, and TRUNKS, of his own manufacture, put together by as good workmen as the State affords.

☞ A Journeyman wanted to the above business. None need apply who are not temperate and of steady habits.

G. W. McD.

August 21, 1844. 22-3w

Travellers Going North,

BY the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, are cautioned against representations calculated to induce them to leave the regular Line at Sledge's, (near Gaston,) and take the Stage to Weldon and Portsmouth Rail Road. By keeping on to Gaston, they can procure tickets from there to Baltimore, at the same rate as from Sledge's to Baltimore; and in addition, have a choice of three lines:

1. The Mail Line daily, through Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington, to Baltimore—the fare by which is $9 00
2. By the Petersburg and City Point Rail Roads and James River Steamboats, *via* Norfolk, on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from Gaston, 9 00
3. By the Petersburg and City Point Rail Roads and Steamboats, direct to Baltimore, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from Gaston, 8 00

For all of which Lines, the Agent at Gaston will issue Tickets through, and give all further information about them.

N. B. The Rail Roads on this Route have been lately rebuilt with heavy iron.

Office Greenville R. R. Co.,
August 27, 1844. } 22-1m

SUGAR CREEK
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is located at the house of the Subscriber, four miles North of Charlotte, and sixteen miles South of Davidson College. It is situated on a high and healthy ridge, far removed from any water course. It will be under the control of the Rev John M. M. Caldwell, Mrs. C. E. Caldwell, and Miss H. B. Levy. The Scholastic year will commence on the first Monday of October, and will close the last Friday of July. Boarding for a considerable number of young Ladies can be had with the Subscriber, at the rate of six dollars per month.

PRICES OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	$8 00
Geography, Grammar, History, and Arithmetic,	10 00
Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Geography of the Heavens, Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, and all the English branches usually taught in Female Schools,	12 00
French,	7 00
Latin,	10 00
Music on the Piano,	20 00
Painting (Water colors,) and Drawing,	5 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Wax Flowers and Fruit,	5 00

Young Ladies will be received at any time during the Scholastic year, and charges made accordingly; but no deduction will be made for absence, except in the case of sickness.

JNO. M. M. CALDWELL.

Sugar Creek, August 28, 1844. 22-4w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken his son, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ROSE, into co-partnership.—The business of the firm, from and after the 1st day of September, will be carried on in the name of BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

BEVERLY ROSE.

August 27, 1844. 21-4w

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Martha A. Smith *vs.* John Smith *et al.*

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Smith, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for the said David Smith personally to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition of complainant, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master in Equity, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

[22-6w] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. M. E.*

NEW BOOKS.

SEATSFIELD'S WORKS, or Life in the New World; Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Defence of the Whigs, 25 cents; National Clay Minstrel; Life and Speeches of H. Clay, 2 vols., $1 00; Sargent's Life of H. Clay, 12½; Memoirs of Madame DeArblay, 2 vols., 50; Whig Songs in packages; Whig Tracts in ditto; Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Pictorial Bible, No. 5; superior ruled Letter Paper, and a variety of School Books. Just received and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Publishers of OLNEY'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS, grateful for the immense patronage it has received, now present to the public a new edition, which has been thoroughly revised. During the past ten years, great changes have occurred upon the earth's surface. By the enterprise of individuals, either from motives of curiosity, or for the purposes of commerce, and by the efforts of enlightened governments, the most distant parts of the world have been explored and laid open to view, and their natural productions, climate and soil made known. The manners and customs of savage nations have become well understood; and the boundaries and extent of the various portions of land and water which compose the face of the earth, have been accurately defined. It has become necessary, therefore, to make some changes in the book, that it may conform to the improved state of geographical science, but the outline and general plan of the work remain the same, so that teachers will still find it familiar; and the author has taken scrupulous care to have the facts agree with the best authorities, and to make it correct in all particulars.—The *Atlas* has been entirely redrawn by Mr. Smith, an eminent geographer in New York, and newly engraved in the best manner on steel. Several important divisions of the world are given upon an enlarged scale; the United States have been more conveniently classified so as to present each State entire. Maps of the West Indies, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the British Isles, Central Europe, Michigan, and the newly settled portions of our own country, have, among others, been *added*, making it more full than any other School Atlas; and the whole has been done without regard to expense. The utmost care has been taken to make the Atlas *progressive and clear*, so that it shall lead on the minds of young persons without confusion. By means of appropriate symbols and numerals, the extent of the various countries in square miles—the Population, Government, Religion, and the state of Society, are exhibited on the different maps; and on the map of the world, the animals peculiar to any portion of the earth's surface. It is confidently believed, that it will be found to surpass every other School Atlas hitherto published. The price of the work is low, and every thing which experience and care could do, has been done to merit the continued confidence of the great body of teachers who have always preferred it for its simplicity and adaptation to the school-room, and to recommend it to the favor of all persons who desire to promote good education.

☞ A supply of the above just received, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844. 21tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES
FOR SEPTEMBER.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

30.000 DOLLARS CAPITAL.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 34 for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 21, 1844.

PRIZES.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of $3,000, 1 of $2,500, 1 of $1,017, 100 Prizes of $1,000, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Something Brilliant!

$50,000, $25,000, $15,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class E. for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1844.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

☞ About one prize to a blank!

GRAND SCHEME.

1 splendid Prize of $50,000, 1 do. of $25,000, 1 do. of $15,000, 1 do. of 10,000, 1 prize of $7,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of $3,500, 1 of $2,617, 2 prizes of $1,250, 60 ditto of $1,000, 20 of $500, 20 of $400, 20 of $250, 25 of $200, 300 of $150, &c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lottery will be sent as follows:

Certificates of a package of	26 wholes	$170	00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	85	00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	42	50
Ditto	ditto 26 eighths	21	25

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

August 17, 1844. 21-tdpd

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1844.

Christian Shaw, Angus C. Shaw, Mary C. Shaw, Sophronia L. Shaw, James Lytch and wife Sarah, Colin McArthur and wife Harriet, and Fanny W. Shaw,

VS.

John W. Shaw, Alexander G. Shaw, Catharine McKay Shaw, Daniel A Shaw, Joseph Shaw, and Mary Elizabeth Shaw, Distributees of John M. D. Shaw, deceased.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Shaw and Alexander G. Shaw reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this suit, or the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso be taken as to them.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in July, in the 69th year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

21[G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this invaluable Medicine for Worms, just received and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

ON the 5th of October next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the Property conveyed by a Deed of Trust made by David Anderson to John W. Huske, consisting of the Grist Mill and Lot adjoining, and Dwelling House and Lot situated near the Masonic Lodge.

By order of the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Equity. Terms at sale.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

Fayetteville, August 20, 1844. 20ts

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
FAYETTEVILLE.

MR. & MRS. HARDIN, desirous of making their School fully adequate to the wants of this community, and of this section of the State, have associated with themselves Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, (a near relation of Mrs. H.,) who has had considerable experience in teaching, and will add much to the general efficiency and usefulness of the Institution. The School Room will be in the buildings occupied by Mrs. Byrne, who will be prepared, by the opening of the Winter Session, to accommodate a number of young Ladies with board. These young Ladies will be under our joint care and supervision.

It is requested that early application be made, by letter or otherwise, to the undersigned or Mrs. Byrne, for those who are intended to be entered as Boarders or day Scholars, in order that suitable preparations and accommodations may be provided in time.

The Winter Session will commence on the 15th of October and end on the last of February, with a recess during the Christmas holidays. The Spring Session will commence on the 1st March, and terminate on the 15th of July. By this arrangement it will be seen that the Sessions are made about one week less than has been customary in this place, but it has been adopted by advice, as necessary to sustain such a School here as is proposed to be established, where families who do not remain in town all the year, remove into the country by the middle of July, and do not think it safe to return before the 15th of October. Young Ladies from a distance, whose friends may not wish to take them home during the Summer vacation, will be provided with board at our respective country residences, where they can pass their time pleasantly and profitably, in a prescribed course of reading, lessons in music, &c.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition in the English branches,	$65 00 pr. Session.
French,	3 00 pr. Quarter
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto on the Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

☞ *Payable Quarterly in advance.*

All letters in relation to the School will be addressed to Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, until the 20th Sept. —after that time to the Subscriber.

For information in relation to the above School, apply at the Office of C. P. Mallett, Hay Street.

W. H. HARDIN.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1844. 19-tf

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 3tf

Transylvania University.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures will commence as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February under the following Faculty:

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Dean of Faculty.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

LOTAN G. WATSON, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy.

LEONIDAS M. LAWSON, M. D., (Editor of the Western Lancet, and Lecturer on Theory and Practice at Cincinnati,) Professor of General and Pataological Anatomy and Physiology.

A full course of lectures costs $105, payable invariably in *advance*; for which sum, notes of good and solvent banks of the States whence the pupils come are taken without discount. The matriculation and library ticket is *five* dollars, and the graduation fee, *twenty* dollars, both of which are payable in *par* funds. The Dissecting ticket is *ten* dollars; and as this department will be entirely reformed, and practical anatomy taught *in person* by the demonstrator, it is earnestly advised that each pupil take the ticket for one session at least.

The Faculty have appointed E. L. DUDLEY, M. D., to the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy.

By order,

THOS. D. MITCHELL, *Dean.*

June, 1844. 20-8w

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE seventh Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, will commence in Richmond on the last Monday in October, (the 28th) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M D, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M D, Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M D, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M D, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M D, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M D, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

A commodious and elegant College and Infirmary building is in progress of erection, and will be completed by the opening of the session. It has been so arranged as to afford to the student every convenience and comfort, and will enable the Faculty to extend to him all the advantages for a thorough education, which the present advanced condition of medical science demands. The College Infirmary, City Almshouse, Armory and Penitentiary, afford means for instruction in clinical medicine and surgery, while the facilities for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country who do not receive the catalogue, which will be issued during the present month, (July) will please send their addresses (post paid) to the Dean.

AUG'S. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 30, 1844. 18-8w

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 4, 1844. 10-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

One Hundred Boxes of
BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

A Valuable Medicine.
THE BEST OF PILLS.
25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

LONDON MUSTARD,

Salad Oil,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper,	Salaratus,
Starch,	Indigo,
Mace,	Nutmegs,
Cloves, and	Cinnamon,

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 18, 1844. 11-tf

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity.—To September Term, 1844.

Original Bill.

Sarah Riley and others, *vs.* Francis Buchannan, Andrew Buchannan, Horry Buchannan, Richmond Buchannan, and George W. Little.

IT appearing by affidavit, that Francis Buchannan, Andrew Buchannan, and Richmond Buchannan, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

19] WM. E. TROY, *C. & M. E.*

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1844.

Jesse Dawkins *vs.* George R. Dawkins.

Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this suit resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or final judgment will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of July, in the 69th year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

21] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[illegible]r's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; DeAubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. [illegible]0, 1844.

POETRY.

FROM THE WILTON GAZETTE.—[BY REQUEST.]

BOATING ON L—— RIVER.

BY CHARLES M'NEILL, ESQ.

How sweet as sinks the gorgeous sun at eve,
To float along a gently gliding stream,
And into visions bright our fancies weave,
As watch we sunset's far departing beam.
'Tis then that sorrows their sad victim leave,
While o'er his sky peace sheds a transient gleam:
'Tis then the soul forgets the gloomy past,
And feels with joy that Heaven will smile at last

The evening breeze sweeps by most soothingly,
And every brow is bared to feel its kiss;
Roused from their quiet haunts the wild ducks fly,
In search of undisturbed wilderness;
And from the wood is heard the owl's deep cry,
That chills the heart with fears of ended bliss!
And to the spirit voiceless words are spoken,
And each low murmur is a holy token.

It is down stream alone though, boats will glide,
And when for supper you start to return,
The glow of poesy doth straight subside,
And you take very little time to learn,
That if you seek for pleasure in a boat-ride,
Your pleasure and your supper fairly earn:
For rowing up stream is much tougher work,
Than the conversion of a Jew or Turk,

Unless you have on board a lady fair,
Within whose eyes you've found a dazzling light,
That lures you onward to its brilliance rare,
(For only once it gleams on mortal sight,)
To kneel with rapture, and in worship there,
And feel that life is starless, gloomy night,
If earth be not lit up with pure ray,—
That with it life is one bright summer day.

If such there be with you, ask her to sing;
As the soft tones along the waters float,
Delicious tenderness across the soul they fling,
And you forget your toil, and oars, and boat,
And borne on fancy's free and airy wing,
Follow in flight from earth each warbled note;
Oh! in our loved one's voice there is a power,
To make earth Eden, her its loveliest flower!

Perhaps 'tis better though to have been sick,
As in that case you need not row at all;
But then, for pleasure's sake, practice no sly trick,
To rock the boat and make the ladies squall,
Or if you will, perform it very quick.
I could to J*****'s memory recall,
O'er which there *now* might be some laughter,
But he vowed *then* to rock no boats thereafter.

I have not mentioned steering: that I do,
And out of modesty will not talk long
Upon the subject, but if ever you
In steering happen to go very wrong,
Rate all the rowers roundly,—say, "'tis due
To the fair passengers who are along,
That no such open rudeness should transpire."
And 'gainst them will be turned the female ire.

Believe me, women are quite wonderful,
And Newton never could have made them out;
Between their smiles they'll cry a bucketfull,
And in their very raptures take a pout;
And then they are so very beautiful,
One loves them in good humor, or when out.
The Colonel sends his compliments, and I,
And 'till next week, dear Editor, good-bye.

Myrtle Retreat.

Advantages to the Farmers of the Tariff.—Mr. Webster, in his recent speech, illustrated the direct advantages of a tariff to the farming and planting interest, whereby the manufacturers and mechanics, of the north, being withdrawn from agricultural pursuits, become consumers. He presented the following facts, made up from the most authentic information, to show what amount is consumed by Massachusetts alone:—*Balt. Pat.*

In the first place, Massachusetts takes and pays for cotton to the amount of $7,000,000 annually.

And now if you go to Boston, and look at the great depot of the Western railroad, you will find it filled with flour; and on every road, and on the hill sides of New Hampshire, and wherever is water to float, or steam power to convey it, in every village and town, and at every cross road, you will find flour bearing every brand from the State of New York and the West; and *there's* where it's consumed.—Massachusetts takes and pays for flour annually to the amount of $4,000,000.

She takes and pays for another $4,000,000 in corn and other grain, and much of this is from New York and the Southern States, Michigan, Ohio, &c.

Of wool—and let the farmers of Dutchess understand *that*, and the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the farmers of Vermont, and the farmers every where; let them understand when the price of wool is raised, what raised it—Massachusetts herself receives $3,000,000 of wool; and let the farmers get that amount, if they can, out of an "incidental" and "judicious" tariff!

Of leather and hides, from the mountains of New York mainly, Massachusetts buys every year $700,000.

She buys and consumes beef, pork and other provisions, to the amount of $3,000,000.

Of butter and cheese, mostly from New York, she buys $1,000,000.

She takes $500,000 of pig lead from Missouri and Illinois.

She takes $300,000 of rice from South Carolina for consumption and

Of tar, pitch, &c., from what they call the "Glorious Old North State," $1,000,000.

And, not to overlook Pennsylvania, she pays her annually $800,000 for iron.

Here then are 40,000,000 of products, of the raw material of other States, taken, paid for, and consumed by Massachusetts, to say nothing of the other States. And here is a sum equal to almost half of the whole export of raw material from the United States to all Europe! And now what do Mr. Polk, and the followers of Mr. Polk propose! They say to agriculturists, "Your produce is low." How do they propose to increase the prices? They say "Your consumption is too small." They propose to diminish it! Your produce is too much. They propose to *increase* it! They desire to stop the manufacturing operations of the Eastern States. They propose to convert all those engaged in these operations into farmers, to raise wheat, oats, &c., on our sterile hills, or to emigrate South and raise them in a far more fertile and prolific soil. At the same time, therefore, that they diminish the demand, they would increase the supply. And that is their way of remedying the evils under which agriculture suffers.

Good Fishing.—On Wednesday last some 20 boats caught over 3000 pounds of blue mackerel, a delightful fish, in Barnegat Bay. They were caught with hook and line, lead or zinc being rolled round the line for three or four inches from the hook, and no *other* bait used. So says the Monmouth Inquirer.

A Mob.—We have seldom met with a more condensed or truthful description of a mob than the following, which we clip from a late London Journal—

"A mob is usually a creature of very mysterious existence, particularly in a large city. Where it comes from or whither it goes few can tell. Assembling and dispersing with equal suddenness, it is as difficult to follow it to its various sources as the sea itself; nor does the parallel stop here, for the ocean is not more fickle and uncertain, more terrible when roused, more unreasonable, or more cruel."

THE ISSUES.—No. 2.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

THE SUB-TREASURY AND A NATIONAL BANK.

If the Locofocos succeed at the coming election, it is a matter of absolute certainty that the Sub-Treasury System, for the custody and transfer of the public money, will become the established law of the land.—This is a consummation most decidedly and emphatically deprecated, as we believe, by the people of the United States. It is the great measure which distinguished the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and which, as we have shown, formed the ultimate purpose of the Loco Foco party in the destruction of the United States Bank, the temporary adoption of the State Bank system, and the subsequent explosion of that system.—All these measures, successively adopted by that party, were only *steps* by which it aimed at the great controlling object of its exertions, the permanent establishment of a Sub-Treasury system. To that object they are yet pledged: and we have every assurance which can possibly be given or required, that the success of the Loco Foco party in November next, will in fact *secure* the adoption of that system. Let us examine, then, its prominent features and the effect its establishment would have upon the well-being of the country.

The *Sub-Treasury* bill makes the following distinct and specific provisions:—1, that the revenue collected by the Tariff for the support of the Government shall be *kept* by *individual agents*, appointed by the National Executive and accountable to him alone:—2, that the Secretary of the Treasury may *transfer* the public moneys from one depository to another, as the public good may SEEM TO HIM to require; and may draw upon *any* of the depositories he pleases for the payment of the public dues:—3, that after a specified time *all the revenue of the Government*, from whatever source, *shall be collected in* GOLD AND SILVER ONLY. These are the prominent features of that agent for the custody of the public revenue, which the country will have if the Loco Focos succeed in the coming contest. No measure of public policy has been proposed for many years, which would have a more decided and powerful influence on all the interests of the country than this; and no voter, therefore, should allow himself to aid in its establishment, (as he certainly will do by voting for James K. Polk,) without understanding thoroughly and fully its practical operation. The Whigs are OPPOSED to it; they believe that it would prove disastrous to the country, ruinous to its best interests and in the end subversive of its liberties. These are weighty objections, and should be candidly examined. We shall, therefore, state in order some of the distinct reasons for this hostility.

1. *The Sub-Treasury System is inconvenient.*—According to its provisions all payments to the Government must be made in SPECIE. All the public dues must therefore be transported from one depository to another in hard money. Half a million of dollars due to the Treasury in Michigan must be sent IN SPECIE to New York or the nearest depository. It requires no argument to prove that this of itself would be a serious objection, however slight it might be in comparison with others. It greatly increases the expense of transferring the public money, increases the danger of its being stolen, and is in every way unworthy an advanced state which business facilities have reached at the present day. The opposing system of the Whigs is not liable to this objection:—if half a million of dollars are to be transferred from New Orleans to Philadelphia, it is done at once by a draft: the cost of transportation is nothing:—it involves no risk, for if lost or stolen it cannot be collected; and this method is made preferable by every consideration of economy, safety and convenience.

2. THE SUB-TTEASURY SYSTEM IS EXPENSIVE.—The Sub-Treasury bill makes several provisions concerning the custody of the public money which will necessarily involve a heavy expense to the General Government. We will only enumerate the following:

Treasury building at Washington	$1,000,000
Vaults for the Receivers, (at least,)	300,000
Salaries of the Receivers	16,000
Salaries of Pension Agents	100,000
Incidental Expenses, at least,	20,000

Besides the necessary outlay of nearly a million and a half of dollars, in order to provide the means for carrying this system into operation, it will unavoidably involve an ANNUAL EXPENSE to the government of at least $200,000; and this amount will be increased in proportion to the extension of the system. This in itself is no small sum; and unless some great and decided advantages are to be thereby secured, the necessity of incurring this yearly expense should be avoided. In twenty years it would amount to $4,000,000; in that time the government would *pay out* this sum for the custody of the revenue. How is it with the system which the Whigs advocate? It is a fact with which every one is familiar, that during the [illegible] years of its existence, the [illegible] National Bank paid to the Government of the United States $1,500,000 for the privilege of keeping the public money; and all the disbursements of the Government, including the payments of pension agencies &c. were made by the Bank without a dollar of expense to the National Treasury. Here, then, is seen the *fact* that the expense of the Sub-Treasury system, in twenty years, would be more than *five and a half millions* of dollars GREATER than that of a National Bank. With all who desire to see an economical administration of the government, this enormous expense must certainly con[illegible] [illegible] tion to the Sub-Treasury scheme [illegible] a necessary.

3. THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM IS [illegible] THAN THE [illegible] WHIGS PRO[illegible]. This must be [illegible] the slight[illegible] consideration of the [illegible] the two [illegible]. The Sub-Treasury commits all the public money to INDIVIDUALS. [illegible] millions of dollars, for [illegible], are annually [illegible] in New York, that whole amount [illegible] the hands of the Receiver. He [illegible] which opens the [illegible] which he [illegible]. What [illegible] there, except [illegible] honesty, to prevent [illegible]? The punishment [illegible] stronger in his case than in that of common thieves; and we see every day that this does not deter *them* from stealing. Besides, he can easily leave the country with his stolen funds, and thus place himself beyond the reach of any penal law. The bonds required can never be relied on, as experience shows that in a majority of cases their payment is in some way evaded. The whole public money, by the Sub-Treasury system, is thus entrusted to INDIVIDUAL AGENTS, and it needs little reflection to convince any man that in their hands it is not safe. While deposited in a National Bank, on the other hand, it is in the keeping of a large number of Directors, part of them appointed BY CONGRESS and others chosen by the aggregate stockholders of the Bank. It is certainly more difficult, other things being equal, for TWENTY men to rob the Treasury than for ONE, for they necessarily serve to check each other; whereas the one having sole charge of the purse, is under no such restraint. But in these cases other things are not equal. The Bank is directly INTERESTED in keeping the public money safely:—it cannot withhold a single dollar of it without destroying its credit and forfeiting public confidence, which are of more importance to it than all the money of the Government.—All its arrangements and all its interests are directly calculated to ensure its fidelity.—Being a corporation, it cannot leave the country; and if properly constituted and guarded, it cannot fail to be PERFECTLY SAFE as a deposite for the public moneys. The strongest of all securities is given for its fidelity—the private, pecuniary interest of its stockholders and directors.

Besides these considerations we have other evidence in abundance, that a National Bank is a far SAFER agent for the custody of the public money than the Sub-Treasury System. We have first, the recorded opinions of some of the most eminent Loco Focos in the country to that effect:—in 1834 Mr. Calhoun expressed his opinion of it as follows:—

> "The system, if practicable in the present state of things, would still be liable to the objection of BEING FAR LESS SAFE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT than the present system."

Again, in 1836, the GLOBE spoke of the system thus:

> "It is as palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasure much nearer the actual custody and control of the Executive than it now is, and EXPOSE IT TO BE PLUNDERED BY A HUNDRED HANDS, when one cannot now reach it."

We might quote other declarations of the same character, but it is needless. The fact that the Sub-Treasury is less safe than the old system is shown, again, by experience. During the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and after the explosion of the State Bank System, the Sub-Treasury System was in actual, though not nominal, operation. The public money was in the hands of INDIVIDUAL AGENTS, and these agents were liable to punishment for embezzlement, as truly as under the Sub-Treasury law. If "individual agents" were not trust-worthy then, it is fair to presume that they would not be under the Sub-Treasury law. Now, what is the fact? The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the INDIVIDUAL AGENTS named below, during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, stole the sums set opposite their names, respectively:

S. Swartwout,	$1,225,705 69
Wm. M. Price,	75,000 00
A. S. Thurston,	2,822 14
George W. Owen,	11,173 48
Isreal P. Canby,	39,013 31
Abner McCarty,	1,338 92
B. F. Edwards,	2,315 76
W. L. D. Ewing,	16,754 29
John Hays,	1,386 16
Willis M. Green,	2,312 12
B. S. Chambers,	1,146 28
David L. Todd,	27,239 57
B. R. Rogers,	6,624 37
Maurice Cannon,	1,259 28
A. W. McDaniel,	6,000 00
John H. Owen,	30,611 97
George B. Crutcher,	6,061 40
George B. Cameron,	39,059 64
S. W. Dickens,	11,831 91
Do.	898 53
Wiley P. Harris,	109,178 08
William Taylor,	23,116 18
U. G. Mitchell,	53,626 55
J. W. Stephenson,	43,294 04
Littlebury Hawkins,	100,000 00
S. W. Beal,	10,620 19
Joseph Friend,	2,541 91
Wm. H. Allen,	1,997 59
Gordon D. Boyd,	50,937 29
R. H. Sterling,	10,733 70
Paris Childers,	12,447 76
William Lynn,	55,962 06
Samuel T. Scott,	12,550 47
John T. Pollock,	11,891 98
John L. Daniel,	7,280 63
Morgan Neville,	13,781 19
M. J. Allen,	26,621 57
Robert T. Brown,	3,600 50
	$2,064,209 86

Here, then, we see from actual experience, how safe the public money is in the hands of the individual agents, to whom it is entrusted by the Sub-Treasury system. On the other hand, during the whole time that the public money was entrusted to the National Bank that institution never withheld from or defrauded the Government of a SINGLE DOLLAR, out of the FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS which passed through its hands! This FACT carried its own comment with it, and is sufficient to refute volumes of the declamation of demagogues by which the attempt is made to deceive the people. But let us make another comparison, to show that the Sub-Treasury System actually encourages and [illegible] them in the individual agents entrusted with the public money. The same Secretary's Report, to which we have referred, makes the following statement of all the defalcations that have occurred from 1789 to 1837:

First four years of Gen. [illegible]ashington's ad.,	[illegible]889
Second " "	[illegible]728
Four years of John [illegible] ad.,	[illegible]770
First four years of Je[illegible] ad.,	[illegible]4,119
Second "	152,568
First four years of M[illegible]	[illegible]0,352
Second "	[illegible]28
First four years of Monroe's ad.,	[illegible]7,153
Second "	[illegible]
Four years of J. Q. Adams' ad.,	[illegible]87
First four years of Gen. Jackson's ad.,	[illegible]502
Second " "	[illegible]339
Total in forty-eight years,	$[illegible],956,56[illegible]

From this it will be seen that within the three years of the Sub-Treasury administration, the Government lost nearly half as much as was lost under ALL THE PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS FORTY-EIGHT YEARS! These facts certainly show, beyond all need of further argument, that the Sub-Treasury System, which the Loco Focos, if successful, will fix upon the country, is FAR LESS SAFE than that which is offered as its opposing system.

In our next we shall continue the examination of the Sub-Treasury System.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE WARNINGS OF HISTORY.

Among the Athenians, the people had (as every body knows) a very exquisite sense of hearing. They delighted greatly, therefore in music, held those skilful in it in the highest admiration, looked on him as an ignoramus who could play upon no instrument; and fond, naturally, of their eyes as well as ears, upon some important public embassy to their powerful and subtle enemy, Philip of Macedon, actually joined in commission with that great statesman Demosthenes, Aristodemus, the favorite dancer of their theatre.

In further illustration of this infirmity of theirs for sweet sounds and skilful posture-making, it is related that, while the glory of him (Themistocles) who raised first the city and its power to eminence was at its height, a rival, who knew his want of proficiency in these agreeable arts, asked him whether he played on the lute? "No," answered he "I cannot fidle; but I know how to make a small town or people into a great one."

Such was his just and (one would say) rational boast. Yet the event proved that, so far as the popular affections were concerned and success for himself, instead of building up, by his bold and high policy, a mighty State, he would have done much better to have *fiddled*. While he, by his consummate abilities, upheld his country through a terrible foreign war, or, that ended, showed her the way to a new greatness, and founded all her future dominion, others, who but tickled the popular ear or charmed the eye of the crowd more by suppleness of limb, drew from him all credit, blackened him who had repeatedly saved Greece, as selling for office (which he could well disdain) the glory and patriotism which alone he had worshipped, stigmatized him as sold to the very king from whom he had so largely contributed to rescue his native land, and finally chased him forth from the State that owed him so much, an exile and a supplicant, compelled, from the enmity of his accusers, the Spartans, (who detested him for having foiled their designs on his own city,) and from the hue and cry got up at home by demagogues, to take refuge among the very barbarians he had so often aided to overthrow, now his only refuge!

Against him, in this furious and wide persecution, what evidence appeared? A few vague expressions, only *said*, by his enemies the Spartans, to exist in the detected correspondence of their own traitorous king, Pausanias. Though, even as alleged, from a quarter not less suspicious than Gen. Jackson's assertions against Mr. Clay, they amounted but to a *possibility* of his knowing that Pausanias corresponded with the Persian king, that was enough; the Spartans, who saw in him an invincible obstacle to their own plans of upsetting Athens, and the demagogues whom he constantly thwarted in their base designs or overshadowed by the grandeur of his talents and services, swore that there could be no doubt of the fact. If any body, more cautious or less interested as to condemning such a man in this way, ventured to suggest that there was nothing like proof, they forthwith swore that the circumstances were stronger than any direct proof could possibly be, and that he whom these did not convince could be, at best, but a Persian in his heart—a name which, in those days, answered all the purposes of calling a man "Federalist" or "British-bought Whig." Now, the Athenians being a very rational nation, and the aforesaid name of Federalist—no, Persian, we should have said—always decisive against any man when bellowed loudly enough, one-half the doubters were at once convinced by it; the other half, frightened at the sound, and aware that, if they stood up for any man against whom it was directed, they would only draw down the next denuciation of it upon themselves, prudently took refuge in silence, and left Themistocles to his fate, and to the disinterested candor of the demagogues.

Thus set upon, by those who would stop at and those who would listen to nothing, what was Themistocles to do? Prove a negative? That is well nigh impossible; yet he did it. Of course, however, it availed nothing. The witnesses against him convicted each other of falsehood or disowned the charge; but no matter. Envy, interest, hate, obloquy, clamor—every thing that could not be convinced, every thing that would listen, roared out together. His services were forgot; every man in whose way he stood joined to execrate him: the eclipse into which he had thrown so many made the most powerful active against him or mute to defend: the high offices he had borne were remembered, not the merits by which he won or the lofty integrity with which he had discharged them: his honorable ambition, though it had led him on only to acts as profitable to the State as glorious to himself, was made a crime. The rocks of Artemisium, the bay of Salamis, witnesses of his powers of stratagem against an enemy, were appealed to in proof of his dangerous address. The naval power he had created, the arts and trades which he had induced the Athenians to cultivate, the long walls with which he had joined the city to its ports and every distant sea, were thought of no more. None but the Spartans recollected how, when their jealousy would have hindered Athens from rebuilding her dismantled defences, his artful management contrived to blind them until the work was so far advanced that he could throw off the mask and inform the haughty Lacedæmonians, in their very capital, that Athens, possessed already of defences sufficient for brave men, should not ask leave of Sparta to complete them, and would be her own judge of what her own safety or that of Greece required. All this was forgotten, [illegible] or pleaded in vain. He stood up [illegible] so much the worse. He should, instead of relying upon any such erect posture, [illegible] cut somersets or danced upon his head. He plead, too, ably and like a man: but what then? He didn't play upon the lute; and he was lost.

Such is the example of those old Republics, over whose history every student, from the veteran statesman down to the boy at school, saddens at the wild humors of an untaught populace; their favor unstable as glass, their wretched accessibility to the tricks by which the mere mountebank of public affairs, to unseat a genuine greatness and climb into its place, pulls down the influence and the empire of sense and virtue themselves, and with their fall topples down the State, in order that upon the depraved and ruined commonwealth baseness and folly may sit supreme! But are we, in the new freedom which enlightenment has produced—in this era of universal intelligence—amidst institutions the hope and the pride of the world—with a people whose boast is knowledge of what is good in Government, to present no better, no more encouraging examples? Like the Athenians, we have a statesman truly great, long the stay, the prop of the State whenever endangered. He has upheld the country in war; he has twice, by a prudence and patriotism equalled by no other in his day, saved us from that scourge in its most dreadful form—a civil contest. In peace he has taken heed of all that makes it beneficent and flourishing; he has ever guarded the law in that sacred respect in which freemen, above all others, should hold it, since they make it: he has created and protected the arts and reared up a whole system of greatness for the nation. There is little of wise, great, or useful in the laws or policy of above thirty years, which does not in part own his hand; and as little of oppression, of violence, of usurpation, of daring popularity and boldfaced corruption, which he has not manfully resisted, no matter how much overmatched. Shall this man, the first politician not only of his country but his day, whose public life has been but the accumulation of such high services, after having so long borne but their consequences as the common mark for every bolt of power and every missile of obloquy, be denied at last that final award of public admiration which is less needed to redeem *his* fame than our own, to protect *his* policy than to save the public well being itself? Are we, like the Athenians, to prefer *sound* to *sense*, and spurn the statesman for the juggler and tumbler? Shall we, in fine, drive Themistocles forth forever, to return only, with dying fondness, in his coffin, to seek in sight of the native city he had idolized, whose towering beauty and pride he had built up, a tomb on a lonely height whence his monument might look reproachfully down upon her ports and her natives!

> No breath of air to break the wave
> That rolls beneath the Athenian's grave—
> That tomb which, gleaming o'er the cliff,
> First greets the homeward-veering skiff,
> High o'er the land he saved in vain!

FROM THE LEBANON (OHIO) CHRONICLE.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

His position relative to the Protection of Agricultural Interests—the Bankrupt Law, &c.

Correspondence between Gen. Caruthers and Mr. Clay.

LEBANON, Aug. 12th, 1844.

Dear Sir:—It is charged against you in this State by the democratic newspapers and speakers that you do not embrace in your system of protection of American industry by a discriminating tariff, the agricultural interest, and this is attempted to be sustained by a remark in one of your speeches, that "the agriculturalist needs no protection."

It is also insisted that you regard a bankrupt law as one of the Whig measures to be carried out in the event of their success. To give the semblance of truth to this charge, they refer to some remarks made by you and reported in the Intelligencer, on the bill to repeal the law passed in 1841, in which you state that the measures of the extra session were regarded at the time as a system connected with and dependent upon each other. Although your positions on both these subjects are well understood by all candid men, yet as you have manifested a disposition to affirm and reaffirm your opinions on all and every subject, to the full satisfaction of friends and foes, I will ask of you an answer to the following questions:

1st. In making discriminations in a revenue Tariff with a view to protection of American industry, would you include the agricultural as well as manufacturing and other interests?

2d. In case of your success, would you be in favor of the revival of the bankrupt law or any law of a like character, and when you voted against the repeal of that law in 1842, before it went into force, did you consider yourself instructed by the Legislature of Kentucky to vote differently?

I am with great respect,
Your friend and ob't serv't,
R. L. CARUTHERS.

Hon. H. CLAY.

ASHLAND, Aug. 20, 1844.

My Dear Sir:—I received your letter of the 12th inst. You surprise me by the statement of some opinions which are attributed to me. Nothing can be more unfounded than the assertion that I am unfriendly to the protection of agriculture. I consider that interest in all its departments as the predominant interest in the United States. Cotten, Hemp, Wool, manufactures of Tobacco and other articles of Agricultural product are now protected, and if the measure of protection be inadequate no man in the United States would be willing to go farther than I would in extending sufficient protection. I have never held or expressed any other sentiments. The substance of what I have said, and which will be found in my published speeches is, that agriculture in the United States owing to our distance from European countries, needs but little direct protection. But the principle aim in introducing and protecting manufactures is to benefit agriculture by opening a new home market for the surplus productions. Expressions disparaging to agriculture or rather to the habits of those who pursue it have been put into my mouth and paraded at the head even of newspapers. I never used such expressions. They have been forged or fabricated by political enemies. Of all the pursuits of man, I consider the cultivation of the earth as the most honorable. It is my own pursuit, and any reflecting man must at once perceive that I could say nothing derogatory to it.

I have already stated in a letter which has been published that the general Assembly of Kentucky gave me no instructions to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Instructions were pending before the Legislature, but they fell by a disagreement between the two Houses.

I consider that the American people have expressed a decided disapprobation to the late Bankrupt Law, and for one, in deference to that opinion, I do not desire to see that law revived or any other Bankrupt Law passed.

I congratulate you on the satisfactory result of the August elections, and remain your friend,
And ob't serv't,
H. CLAY.

Gen. R. L. CARUTHERS.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st instant, it is officially stated, was $2,008,459 17. The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that he is now prepared to redeem all these notes.

According to a statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury, there were in the deposite banks, in various parts of the Union, and at the several United States Mints, on the 26th of August, $9,192,409 61 subject to his draft. Of this sum the four deposite banks in the city of New York, viz. the Bank of Commerce, the Bank of America, the American Exchange Bank, and the Merchants' Bank, had in their keeping $4,632,822 77.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I see it announced in the papers that it is the intention of the Whigs of Anson and the adjacent counties to hold a mass meeting at Lilly's Store, in the upper end of the county of Anson, on the 4th and 5th of October next. The Whigs of Richmond highly approve of this proposition, and we are going up to lend our aid in promoting the glorious Whig cause. We are Clay men in this part of the country all over; we work in clay, our soil is clay, and we are determined to vote for Clay, and to use all honorable means to secure his election. We congratulate our friends and the Whigs generally on the triumphant victory that the Whigs have achieved throughout the State. Old Rip Van Winkle has waked up from her four years' nap, and has given the Democracy such a handling as they will not forget very soon. When we heard of the result of the election throughout the State, we could but exclaim, "the old North State forever!"—firm, unshaken, immovable; a noble, glorious State, whose sons will ever stand firm and true in their support of liberty, her institutions, and the Union! But, fellow citizens, one more conflict remains. Shall we, on account of this victory, ground our arms and give up the contest? No! We should be making preparations for a second engagement on the 4th of November. We should not forget that North Carolina took the first step in nominating Mr. Clay for President. And for the sake of our honor, let us not think of letting the State go by default. Let us recollect that in the days of 1840 North Carolina was one among the first to take a stand for the noble and lamented Harrison. Taking these things into consideration, is it not our imperative duty to march in the van of our sister States in electing Mr. Clay? Let me then, my Whig friends, urge upon you the importance of action,—immediate, constant, and persevering action. It is, fellow citizens, in numbers, in unity, in the purity of our leaders and the worth of our principles, and in action, that our strength as a party lies. I call not on a few but on all; not on the citizens of this county alone, but the citizens of every county, from the seashore to the towering cliffs of the mountains. Let us be up and doing. Let us lay our shoulders to the wheel. It is better to have too much help than too little, when the *Union* is at stake. Let us not say to ourselves that hundreds are turning out from one extremity of the nation to the other, it is not worth while for me to go; but let us turn out our thousands and tens of thousands. Let us not trust to Providence alone because our cause is a good one, but "let us show our faith by our works," that our cause may prosper. It matters not where we may live, what condition in life we may be in, whether rich or poor, noble or ignoble, the evils or blessings which will result from this Presidential election will reach us all. The North and the South, the East and the West, the seacoast and the back country, the rich and the poor, will rejoice or suffer alike.

Let us notice for a moment the course of a large portion of the Democratic party.—They are holding meetings and are passing resolutions proclaiming to the world their intention to hold a Southern Convention for the purpose of arraying themselves against the laws of the General Government. Their watchword is Nullification, and if they cannot have things as they want them, their desire is to destroy the Union, annex Texas and set up for themselves. Is this the course that wise and patriotic citizens should pursue? Let us hear what Washington said on the subject. He said in his Farewell Address to the people that "all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberations and action of the constitutional authorities, are of fatal tendency." When Aaron Burr made an effort to sever the Union, he was tried for treason, and notwithstanding the evidence of the fact was not sufficient to convict him, he was looked upon as an enemy to the country. The desire of these Union-destroying men is to array one section of the country against another; to array brother against brother, friend against friend, and neighbor against neighbor, in the field of strife. They would go farther; they would "hurl from its pedestal the majestic statue of our Union, and scatter its fragments over all the land." Shall we, fellow citizens, remain inactive when we see a spirit of disunion abroad in the land, and the Democratic leaders travelling and making political speeches in every village and settlement in the State? Let us recollect that it is the business of small minds to shrink and yield; but he whose heart is firm, whose principles are fixed, and whose conscience approves his conduct, will pursue his principles unto death.

Henry Clay says "this Union must be preserved—it shall be preserved;" and let us raily around his standard in order that it may be preserved. We never can engage in an enterprise of more grandeur and glory. Do you not value the liberty which our forefathers have handed down to us? Do you not value the Union of these States as containing your dearest hopes and the hope of your posterity? Can you get your consent to remain inactive and torpid in your exertions, while the other States are awake and active? Shall it be said that the old North State hung back "in heartless indifference" when the Union was at stake? No, fellow citizens, "let us cling to the Union of these States with a patriot's love" and a Whig's enthusiasm. Never let us give up the ship of State. No, never, never let us

> "Quit the bark and seek the shore,
> While the winds whistle and the tempests roar;"

No, never, as long as the gallant Clay walks the deck.

A FRIEND TO THE UNION.

Richmond County, Sept. 7, 1844.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LUMBER RIVER CLAY CLUB.

Previous notice having been given, a large and respectable portion of the Whigs of Robeson assembled at Centre, for the purpose of forming a Clay Club. The meeting was called to order by calling John Gilchrist, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Dr. Neill McNair and Edward McPherson, Secretaries.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting in a very fluent address,

On motion of Col. A. S. McKay, that the Chairman appoint a committee of five to frame a Constitution for the Government of the Club; whereupon, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen:

Neill McNair, Wm. McKay, Peter Johnson, Jno. Campbell, and Murphy C. McNair.

On motion of Col. A. S. McKay, that the Chairman be added to the committee.

On reporting the Constitution, it was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Col. A. S. McKay, that we proceed to elect officers of the Clay Club, when the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Club:

John Campbell, President; Dr. Neill McNair and Peter Johnson, Vice Presidents; John Gilchrist, Esq., Corresponding Secretary; Edward McPherson, Recording Secretary; James McEachin, Treasurer.

On motion of Murphy C. McNair, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

JOHN GILCHRIST, *Chairman.*

NEILL MCNAIR, } *Secretaries.*
EDWARD MCPHERSON, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A case and a cure.—A small child became choked by swallowing a chinquepin, which could not be removed by any thing the mother or any of the family could do. Serious apprehensions were quickly entertained for the life of the child. A doctor was sent for in haste; the alarm became general. A little girl, daughter of one of the neighbors that had come in, proposed to the mother to give the child Snuff; she did so, and at the second sneeze the chinquepin was dislodged and fell on the floor.

Politics in South Carolina.—The efforts now making in South Carolina by R. B. Rhett, to revive the old Nullification fever, is discountenanced by Mr. Calhoun. In consequence he is insidiously attacked by the friends of Mr. Rhett, and it is evident that a breach in the Nullification party will very probably take place—indeed has already taken place, though not yet fully declared. At a dinner recently given to Mr. Rhett, the toasts bordered so much on treason, and so directly favored disunion, that a large portion of the company rebelled, and actually withdrew to another room, where they drank a series of toasts in favor of the Union. Other events have occurred equally significant of an open rupture. The Charleston Patriot published an article declaring that Mr. Calhoun was the leader of the party, and "the exponent of their principles," and that his voice should be controlling. Thereupon a writer in the Charleston Mercury takes fire, and says—

> "The despicable sentiment is disgraceful to any one claiming to be a Carolinian, or a freeman. It is worthy only of a serf; and the author should wear a collar inscribed—'This is Gurth, the born thrall of Cedric the Saxon.'"

The *feeling* of the Rhett faction may be judged by this reply. The friends of Mr. Calhoun no doubt reciprocate the feeling.

The result of all will be the triumph of Mr. Calhoun, for we have no idea that his influence can be overpowered by any that Mr. R. B. Rhett can exert. It is lamentable that such a State should be swayed, as it has been, by the sole will of one man, though that man be John C. Calhoun. It would be disgraceful to exchange him for such a leader as R. Barnwell Rhett.

From this rupture good may come. It kills forever the rank and dangerous heresy of Nullification—it cements more closely the bond of Union by "killing off" those who seek to rend it—and it makes the name of nullifier, which even Mr. Calhoun could not save from odium, now that he has disclaimed, it a disgrace to all who bear it.

It is a mistake to suppose that newspapers are printed for amusement, and that printers deem it a compliment when a friend begs a half a dozen to give away.

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st of August last, a negro boy named CALVIN, about 6 feet high, dark complected, knock-kneed, with a scar near his forehead, or in the edge of his hair. It is believed he is making his way to Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if secured in any jail or delivered to me. Any information concerning him, sent to Covington P. O., Richmond county, will be thankfully received.

THOMAS ROPER.

September 6, 1844. 21-3w

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—

Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do.

Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

WATCHES!!!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE Largest and most Splendid Assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's; as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

☞ Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c. for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail.
No. 30 Wall St., New York, (Up Stairs.)

July 20, 1844. 17 3m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District, WILLIAM W. CHERRY.
2d " JOSIAH COLLINS.
3d " ROBERT B. GILLIAM.
4th " WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON.
5th " DANIEL B. BAKER.
6th " MAURICE Q. WADDELL.
7th " JOHN KERR.
8th " AUGUSTINE H. SHEPHERD.
9th " JAMES W. OSBORNE.
10th " Col. JONATHAN HORTON.
11th " JOHN BAXTER.

Election November 4, 1844.

RAIN.—After a long drought we have at length had copious rains, and our River is now navigable for Steam Boats. The merchants are receiving their Fall supplies, and we may soon look for a revival of trade.

MAINE ELECTION.—Returns from 293 towns leave no doubt of the election of Anderson, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, by a considerable majority. The vote stands, for Robinson, Whig, 34,806, Anderson 43,016, Scattering 5,315. In 1840, the vote stood, for Kent, Whig, 41,830, Fairfield, Loco, 40,598.

In the election of Members of Congress, there has been but little success. The Whigs have 1, and the Locos 2. In the other four Districts, no choice.

No estimate can yet be made of the strength of parties in the Legislature.

VERMONT.—There is no choice in the fourth Congressional District. The three other Districts are represented by Whigs. The Whig candidate for Governor is elected by the people by a handsome majority.

NEW YORK.—The Whig State Convention to select candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor, &c., assembled at Syracuse on the 11th inst. *Every county in the State was represented by a full Delegation.* The Hon. Francis Granger was chosen President of the Convention.

MILLARD FILLMORE was nominated by acclamation for Governor, and SAMUEL J. WILKIN for Lieut. Governor. Willis Hall and John A. Collier were nominated as Electoral candidates for the State at large, and Samuel Works, Spencer Kellogg, Elijah Rhoades, and Joseph H. Jackson, for Canal Commissioners.

These nominations are all said to be excellent, and give assurance of a complete Whig triumph in the ensuing election, the boasted popularity of Silas Wright to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—In our last, we commenced the re-publication of a series of articles on this important subject from the New York Courier and Enquirer. No. 2 of the series will be found in to-day's paper.

This subject, than which there is none more important, has been kept almost entirely out of the present canvass. It has been the aim of *the Locofoco party*, doubtless by a preconcerted plan of operations, to charge upon the Whigs every thing, whether good or evil, done by them; in a word to "oppose every thing the Whigs are for," and by this means place them in a *defensive* position. And why, it might be asked, has this been done? Why has every Whig measure excited so suddenly the wrath of the Locofoco presses and Locofoco orators? And not only this, why have they conceived such a holy horror of gambling, duelling, profane swearing, &c. &c? Do the people divine? If not, then we will tell them. It is for the purpose of *hiding* their own plans—their own issues; of concealing from the "public eye" *the principles* intended to be put in practice should Gov. Polk, of which we entertain no fears, be elected to the Presidency. This is the reason they have seen fit to play this game upon the people;—a game as injurious to *them* as it is degrading to those concerned in carrying it out. This is the reason that "Texas! Texas!" is made the rallying cry. It is to draw off the attention of the people from subjects of greater importance. To distract their minds by a mere *Jack-o-lantern*, a false light, while the real objects of the so-called "Democratic" leaders are kept entirely out of view.

This *ruse* has been carried far enough. With the Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, "we have thought for some time that the Whig Party had permitted themselves to be too much engrossed by the issues which the Loco Focos tendered. We have in fact met the enemy on their own chosen ground, and given them all the advantage which such a selection was calculated to afford. This is bad policy, and for one we intend to abandon it. While we are willing to meet *all* the issues, and feel assured that on every question involved in the canvass, reason and justice are on the side of the Whigs, we shall not permit the adversary to confine the war to certain points, and to leave others entirely out of view. The question is not alone, *what will the Whigs do in the event of their success?* This is an important, in fact the most important inquiry, as it is absolutely certain that the Whigs will succeed; but there is another question which the Democracy are bound to answer, *viz: What they propose to do in the event of their success.*"

We recommend to our readers the careful perusal of these articles. They are ably written, and place the Sub-Treasury Scheme, in opposition to a National Bank, in its true light; show its inconvenience, expensiveness, want of safety, &c.

But the question might be urged, "why agitate the subject of a Sub-Treasury now? Mr. Polk has not alluded to it in his letter of acceptance, and the people condemned it in 1840, then why bring it to bear upon the present canvass?" Very true, gentle reader. Mr. Polk says nothing about it his letter of acceptance, and the people did certainly condemn it in a voice of thunder in 1840. But notwithstanding all this, Mr. Polk has declared that he is in favor of the Sub-Treasury System "passed by Congress in 1839, and repealed in 1841." Mark that! *he* considers the will of the people, as expressed in 1840, nothing. He is in favor of the Sub-Treasury—that Sub-Treasury Scheme repealed by a Whig Congress in 1841—that Sub-Treasury Scheme so indignantly condemned by the people in 1840—and so surely as the Locofoco party get into power, so surely will that same measure be adopted.

We call upon the people to ponder well upon the subject. To remember the Swartwouts, and Prices, and Harrises, and Boyds, with a host of others, who plundered the public treasury under the Sub-Treasury reign, contrasted with the fact that the Government *never lost a dollar* out of four hundred millions kept at various times in the custody of the U. S. Bank. To remember the expense to which the Government must be submitted in order to build safes and vaults, &c., pay salaries of officers, to say nothing of the dangerous tendency of increasing the number of office holders, having the public money in their own hands, and dependent upon the will of the President for the tenure of their offices. Many other suggestions might be urged to direct the attention of the people to this important subject. But we forbear. The articles to which we call their attention, we think, will elucidate the subject sufficiently without further comment from us at this time.

AS WE EXPECTED!—It will be recollected that the Locofocos of Cumberland county, Pa., some weeks since held a meeting at which a committee was appointed to correspond with Mr. Polk, and ask his opinions in regard to the present Tariff—whether he is in favor of it, and if elected, if he would support the act as it now is, without modification, or would he be in favor of modifying it. The committee discharged their duty, wrote to Mr. Polk, and though five weeks have since elapsed, *they have received no answer!*

Another meeting has recently been held, in reference to which the Carlisle Statesman, a devoted Locofoco paper, contains the following editorial and proceedings. We commend them to the especial attention of our readers:—

From the Carlisle (L. F.) Statesman, of Sept. 5.

DICKINSON MEETING.

Some weeks ago we published the proceedings of a meeting held in Dickinson township by General Miller and others, where resolutions were passed in favor of the odious Whig tariff of 1842, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, measures to which James K. Polk has time and again declared himself uncompromisingly hostile. We then said that we might perhaps save General Miller and his friends the trouble of writing a letter to Governor Polk, by assuring them that he was opposed to the tariff of 1842. A letter was, however, written to Governor Polk by the committee appointed for that purpose, propounding the following interrogatories:—1st. "Are you in favor of the tariff act of 1842? 2d. Would you, if elected, support that act as it is, without modification, or would you be in favor of modifying it?" Gov. Polk has treated this letter with silent contempt, and no doubt laughed outright to find a meeting styling itself democratic inquiring whether he was in favor of the tariff of 1842, in the face of all that has been written and spoken by him in opposition to it. The Committee appointed to write to Gov. Polk made a report at a meeting held in Dickinson township on Saturday last.

Out of courtesy to our democratic tariff subscribers, and for the purpose of showing the course of the Statesman in opposing the plundering tariff of 1842, to be strictly democratic, we publish in another column the proceedings of the Dickinson meeting, together with the letter addressed to Mr. Polk.

DICKINSON TOWNSHIP
DEMOCRATIC TARIFF MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democrats of Dickinson Township, friendly to the Tariff of 1842, held pursuant to notice, at Teego's Tavern, on Saturday the 31st of August, John Moore, President—Capt. Jacob Chesnut, Henry Linch, Jacob Plyler, Peter Utz, Philip Parlet, John McKinney, and Henry Smith, Vice Presidents—Martin Snyder, Secretary—the following proceedings were had:

The Committee appointed at the former meeting to address a letter to the Hon. James K. Polk, make report that they had addressed the following communication to him; that five weeks have since elapsed, and that no reply has been received:—

CARLISLE, July 22, 1844.

HON. JAMES K. POLK:

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Democrats of Dickinson Township, of this (Cumberland county, Pa.) the undersigned persons were appointed a committee to address you on the subject of the Tariff and inquire.

1st. Are you in favor of the Tariff of 1842?

2d. Would you if elected support that act as it is, without modification; or would you be in favor of modifying it?

With every desire to support and uphold the Democratic nominees, we most respectfully request a distinct and positive answer to the above interrogatories.

Very sincerely, your most obd't
Humble servants,
THOS. C. MILLER,
HENRY LYNCH,
JACOB BLYLER,
MARTIN SNYDER,
JOSHUA SELLERS,
MONTY DONALDSON,
HENRY T. WILSON,
FRANCIS HUTCHINSON,
JOHN MOORE,
JOHN MYERS,
BENJAMIN PEFFER.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously agreed to, as the declared sentiments of the meeting:

We profess to belong to the democratic party, as taught to us in the lessons of our youth and the reflections and practices of our more mature years;—we cherish them as sure safeguards of our republican institutions, and a certain guarantee of political freedom; we cherish them, more especially, because they are the true and only system by which practical effect is given to the opinions, wishes and interest of the people. Our intimate connection and long habit of association with the members of that party cause us to look with most unfeigned regret upon the false position in which it is placed. To maintain a Tariff for the protection of American industry is at this moment the most interesting and desirable principle which occupies the minds of the people of Pennsylvania, and it is the almost universal desire and wish of the democratic party to support and maintain it; and yet accident or perhaps design has thrown us into the false position of being obliged to abandon our principles or vote for a man for the highest office in the government who is directly opposed to the hopes, wishes and interest of the democratic party. We are determined that we will do neither. In taking the important step which we are about to do, it is respectful to our democratic friends with whom we have heretofore acted that we should declare the reasons which impel us to this course.

We look upon a permanent and protective tariff, one which will give security to free American labor against the influence of British pauper labor, and the ingenuity with which it is used by the English Government to break down our agricultural and manufacturing capital, as the most important political interest which the people of Pennsylvania now have, and one which is advocated by nine-tenths of the democratic journals of the State. The Hon. James K. Polk, the candidate of the party, has declined to answer our respectful inquiry upon this subject, from which our worst fears with regard to his opinions have been realized. The declarations from his own mouth are stronger proof to us of the opinions of Mr. Polk, than the declarations of designing men who would gain our votes, secure their offices, and sacrifice us.

Can we as Pennsylvanians, can we as democrats support the man, who is thus hostile to all our views, all our principles? What can we hope from an administration such as his would be? The hand of destruction would be laid upon us, and we would again be brought to the footstool of British influence and power, and live by the labor of British hands. We cannot, we will not sacrifice all we hold dear on earth to maintain the pride of a party name. Therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot support the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency of the United States, because he is opposed to a tariff for protection.

Resolved, That we feel the most earnest desire and anxious wish to preserve the purity of the democratic party, and that we are most firmly convinced, that designing men have now placed the party in that false position of giving support to a man who is hostile to their interests.

Resolved, That we call earnestly and anxiously upon the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, individually and collectively, to look seriously at the attitude in which they are placed, and view the elements of destruction which now threaten to prostrate them as a party, and to sacrifice the interests of the country.

[ADDRESS, omitted for want of room.]

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the county papers.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

STONINGTON, CON., Sept. 13, 1844.

The New York papers of this morning announce the nomination, as the Whig candidate for Governor of that great State, of MILLARD FILLMORE,—with a strong Ticket for Lieut. Gov and Presidential Electors. If any one doubted before, of the triumph of the Whigs in the ensuing election, this nomination, I think, has dispelled that doubt. Popular as Silas Wright is said to be, he is not, in that or any other respect, the superior of Millard Fillmore. The personal character of Mr. F. is above reproach. His skill in the management of the Finances of the country, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the Congress of 1841–2,—the perfect control of the House which his ability and integrity enabled him to exercise as such,—and his agency in effecting the passage of the present Tariff, will all tell upon the elections. There is one particular in which his capacity is less than that of his opponent. I mean that which has dyed Mr. Wright's complection so deeply mahogany, and obtained for him the sobriquet of "*Old Cogniac.*"

I had yesterday a remarkable evidence of the "annihilation of time and space," by means of rail road travel. Left New Haven at ¼ before 1 o'clock, P. M., reached Hartford, a distance of about 40 miles, spent 3¾ hours in that town, and was back in New Haven at ¼ past 8. Thus travelling about 80 miles, visiting at 4 houses, riding around the most beautiful and interesting parts of Hartford, and getting my tea, all in 7½ hours.

Hartford and New Haven are lovely places. I never saw any thing that would compare with two of the streets of the latter city—the one completely over-arched from end to end, with magnificent old elms, whose boughs meet and mingle high over head—the other adorned with the most tasteful and magnificent private dwellings,—of Professor Silliman, the Poet Hillhouse, and others. Hartford is scarcely less beautiful, and much more celebrated for the hospitality and intelligence of its citizens. As a native Southron, I once had prejudices against the Yankee States, but they have long since been dispelled by personal observation and intercourse. If any thing had remained, it would have been eradicated by what I have now seen and felt. Their enterprize, public spirit, industry and economy, and consequent thrift, and even their social qualities, are all worthy of admiration, and even of imitation, by Southern people. I feel a pride that we are *one* with such a people, and my detestation of the schemes of those who would separate us, and establish a "Southern Confederacy," is, if possible, increased.

SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.—The Columbia (Tenn.) Observer states that a shameful and blasphemous act was perpetrated in Maury county (the county of Mr. Polk's residence,) in that State recently. At a public dinner given by a portion of the Democrats, a man was immersed in the customary form, with such a ceremony as this: "*I baptise thee in the name of Andrew Jackson the Father, James K. Polk the Son, and Texas the Holy Ghost!*"

At a Locofoco Convention recently held in Cumberland (Md.) the delegation from Hampshire county, Va. carried a banner, on one side of which was a representation of Henry Clay playing cards and drinking liquor, in other words a gambler and drunkard, and on the other, in mockery of religion and religious things, there was a representation of Theodore Frelinghuysen, *with a Bible in his hand and upon his knees at prayer.*

These acts are perpetrated by members of the party who profess such a holy horror of duelling and gambling. By men who, to secure their ends, will scruple at nothing, however base, by which they can secure one vote for their double-faced candidate, or vent their rage upon the Whig party and its leaders.

What will the religious portion of the community say to this? What will those who have been so strenuously urged to vote against Mr. Clay,—who have been told that he is a duellist, a gambler, and we know not what,—who have been told that Theodore Frelinghuysen (than whom no purer man exists) is a *base hypocrite*,—what, we ask, will they say to such evidences of *Locofoco piety* as these acts indicate?

We wish the people to be informed of these things, we wish the religious community to be informed of them. Let them know to which party belongs such scoffers at the most solemn ordinances of our holy religion; and they can then judge at the degree of sincerity entertained by these Locofoco leaders when they affect such a holy horror of some acts in Mr. Clay's past history.

The people cannot but be struck with the deceptive game Locofocoism is seeking to play upon them. Wherever the Locos have the hope of gaining by it, they do not scruple to use any and every artifice by which to deceive and mislead the people. In the North, Mr. Polk is supported as a friend of the Tariff—a protective Tariff. He is *the* Tariff candidate, being *more for protection* than Mr. Clay. In the South, he has always been recognized as the reverse of all this, being opposed to the Tariff, and opposed to it mainly on the ground of its protecting home industry in preference to foreign pauper labor.

That Mr. Polk is at heart an anti-Tariff man *now*, we entertain not the slightest doubt. But the *open avowal* of such opinions, he knows, would dissipate the faintest hope, feeble as it is, of his election to the Presidency. Whether Mr. Polk really be, or be not, a Tariff man, matters little to our present purpose.—If he has always been its opponent, and would still be consistent and above-board in that opposition, we should not object. We should then have an *open* instead of a *concealed* foe to contend with. But we do object to any man's having one set of opinions to suit the North and another set to suit the South. We object to such shuffling and double-dealing as this. We call upon the people to rise in their might and put down forever such a Janus-faced politician. We call upon them to repel, indignantly repel, this base attempt to deceive them,—to make *them* the mere tools and instruments of ambitious and aspiring demagogues. And they will do it. They *will* rise in their might; and so surely as "coming events cast their shadows before," so surely will the American people vindicate their national character in the elevation of one who is always open and above-board, whose political opinions are for the *whole Union*, and who has no principles to conceal from the "*public eye.*"

COTTON FACTORY BURNT!—We regret to learn that the Lexington Cotton Factory, at Lexington, in Davidson county, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th inst. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is said to be from $60,000 to $80,000. Nothing of value was saved.

The Greensborough Patriot contradicts the report of the death of Jesse H. Lindsay, Senator from Guilford. It says he is "alive and well, and *wide awake* as any Whig in North Carolina."

DEATH OF COL. HOKE!—We regret to announce the death of Col. MICHAEL HOKE, the late Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina. He died at Charlotte on Monday evening the 9th inst., after a short illness of bilious fever. Col. Hoke, by his bland and affable manners, and his gentlemanly deportment, had secured for himself the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Little did we think, little did any one think, when we saw him here in June last, the ruddy glow of health upon his cheek, that he would so soon be called away. Alas! how true that "in the midst of life we are in death!"

LAUNCH.—A new Tow-boat called the "Odd Fellow," intended as a Lighter for the Steamer Wm. B. Meares, was launched by Doyle O'Hanlon, Esq. on Thursday last. She is 100 feet on deck, 20 feet beam, and 3 feet hold; has a house on her 75 feet long and 15 feet wide, and draws 6 inches water.—We wish her as much prosperity as have attended the labors of the "Order" she is named after in our town.

GROSS FRAUD.—The Washington Globe has recently issued *two* different Prospectus for its "*Dallas Globe*," a paper to be published during the campaign. The one intended for circulation at the South contains a violent assault upon the present Tariff, assailing it as the "dishonest, fraudulent, and exorbitant Tariff of Mr. Clay's Congress;" while in the other Prospectus, distributed through Pennsylvania, the attack on the Tariff *is altogether omitted.*

This is only one out of the many instances in which these so-called "Democratic" leaders seek to deceive the people,—holding opinions for all sections,—being all things to all men. Verily, they will have their reward!

Gov. Jones of Tenn. has written a letter to a gentleman of Pittsburg, Pa., in regard to the recent change which has come o'er the spirit of Mr. Polk's dream of being elected President by avowing himself in favor of Protection. The Governor says it must strike the friends of Col. Polk in Tennessee with astonishment to see it stated that he is the friend and advocate of a Protective Tariff, when there is no political fact more notorious than that he is the uncompromising opponent of *Protection*. He states that during the last four or five years, in which Col. Polk has been before the people of Tennessee as a candidate for Governor, he has published his opinions on the subject of a Tariff as often as six or seven times, "and in each and all of these publications he has avowed himself opposed to the *protective policy*." He states that in 1841 and 1843, when he and Col. Polk were rival candidates for Governor, they have met in public discussion as often as one hundred and fifty times, and in each and every speech made by Col. P. he invariably avowed his opposition to the *protective policy*, and in 1843 assailed and denounced the present Tariff as highly protective in its character, and pledged his influence and efforts to secure its repeal. And it was on this ground alone that Col. P.'s friends hoped to elect him Governor in 1843,—he being the "*unqualified opponent*" of the present Tariff, and Gov. Jones in favor of it.

"That Colonel Polk is a free trade-man, (says Gov. Jones,) in the same sense in which Mr. Calhoun is, no one can doubt. I would call your attention to his address to the people of Tennessee, dated in May, 1843. In that address he states that he is for raising money enough by impost duties, *which, when added to the money arising from the sales of the public lands and other incidental sources* of revenue, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. From this (one of the latest of his published opinions) you will see that he is in favor of exhausting all the land money and other means from incidental sources first, and then raising the deficit by a tariff. The proceeds of the public lands have gone up on one occasion as high (if I mistake not) as $24,000,000. If such a thing should occur again, as it may, then, if this sum should be sufficient to defray the expenditures of the Government, (as I think it would,) he, Mr. Polk, according to the ground assumed in the address, would have to abolish the tariff altogether. *This* would be free trade with a vengeance."

As to the Whig prospects in Tennessee, Gov. Jones thinks they are good, although the Locos are resorting to every means to carry it. "The Whigs of Tennessee know their duty, *and will do it.*" "Tennessee (says he) will maintain her position despite of every influence that may be brought to operate on her. Twice has she repudiated Col. Polk, and I am persuaded that she will not revoke her verdict—*never, no never.*"

We place a good deal of confidence in the opinions of Gov. Jones in relation to the Whig prospects. No man, we think, has better opportunities of knowing and judging of the political complexion of the State than he has.

Letter to the Editor, dated

UNION COUNTY, Sept. 9, 1844.

We have never experienced a season of so much sickness and mortality as the present in this section of country. Numbers have died and many are now sick, and new cases still presenting daily—generally fevers.

The County Court of Brunswick, in session last week, elected James Allen, Sheriff of the county, in the place of R. W. Woodsides, who was elected by the people in August but failed to qualify.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Missouri.—The last St. Louis New Era says that at the late election in Missouri the Locofocos were run so closely that nearly all the "hard" candidates were compelled, by the force of public opinion, to renounce their fond devotion to the general ticket system, to the odious currency bills, and to unequal representation, and come out for the liberal measures of State policy that have been advocated by the Whigs for years past. This is a great triumph, and should encourage the Whigs to persevere in their efforts to redeem that hitherto benighted State from the shackles of Locofocoism.

The Polk and Texas party of Pennsylvania have nominated *Francis R. Shunk* as their candidate for Governor, in the place of Mr. Muhlenburg, deceased. Mr. Shunk was formerly Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania.

Caution.—The public are cautioned against counterfeit TEN DOLLAR BILLS in circulation, of the Bank of the State, the figure 1 at the head of the bill being extracted by some chemical process and that of 10 substituted. The counterfeit can easily be detected by a close inspection of the word *Dollars* in the body of the bill, the letter *s*, which is added, being rather clumsily executed with the pen.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A NEW ELEMENT!

From various signs in various quarters, we infer that studied and systematic efforts are being made to induce the Roman Catholic citizens of our country, as Roman Catholics, to cast their votes for the Democratic candidates. We certainly have no objections to any citizens exercising their own pleasure in the manner they may exercise the elective franchise; but we cannot forbear to reprobate any effort to bring Religious sects—as sects—to take an active part in political contests. It will be adding a new and fearful element to the excitable mass, which already exists. If Catholics array themselves against this or that ticket simply because a Protestant is upon it, the next thing will be that Protestants, in self-defence, will array themselves against any ticket, which the Catholics support. And thus to the violence of political, will be added the consuming fury of sectarian strife.

We find in a paper published in Marion County the following statement:

"*Changes.*—The last Scion comes to us, teeming with alleged changes. We know nothing about any of those, whose names are there, except Mr. Thomas S. Reeder. We *do* happen to be slightly acquainted with the cause by which his secession was effected. It was not as Mr. Bassel asserts, owing to his repugnance to Mr. Clay's scheme for a National Bank. It was simply this, as we have it on the best authority:

Mr. Reeder is a rigid Catholic. He received, a short time since, a notice from the Catholic Priest at Brownsville, informing him that the interests of the Catholic Church required the election of Mr. Polk, and that he *must* support him. This mandate, Mr. Reeder considered himself bound to obey, and forthwith abandoned the principles he has cherished for years, and threw himself submissively into the Polk ranks.

"We congratulate the Scion upon this accession to its miserable party. If there are any more men in the Whig ranks, who will suffer their political course to be governed by the imperious dictation of papal authority, we beseech them to leave us. We wish no man in our ranks, whose breast does not swell with the proud consciousness of civil and Religious Liberty."

We see no reason to doubt the accuracy of this statement—strange as it may appear. But we must confess, that we are ignorant of any cause, which should operate to induce a Catholic—any more than a member of any other Church, to vote against the Whig ticket—unless it be the simple fact, that Mr. Frelinghuysen is a communicant of a Protestant Church. If this be the operating cause, it cannot be too soon known throughout the length and breadth of our land.

Richmond Whig.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. John Depo, Mr. MICAJAH THAMES to Miss ELIZA FLETCHER,—all of this place.

In Guilford county on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Adison Lea, Mr. OLIVER L. LINDLEY, of Chatham, to Miss MARY LAMB.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 2d inst., after a short illness, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Civil Craddock, Mrs. CATHARINE REAVES, consort of the late John Reaves, in the 67th year of her age. The subject of this notice was a consistent and exemplary member of the Baptist Church for the last thirty-five years. In her manners she was easy, cheerful, and free from reserve, and was never known to speak unkindly of any one; inculcating more by example than precept the great moral and religious truths of her Divine Master,—discharging at the same time the duties of her domestic relations with such propriety and decorum, as endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her dying expressions were such as to afford the strongest evidence to her surviving friends and relatives, that their apparent loss is her infinite and eternal gain; and that she is now in the enjoyment of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. May this hope not only comfort their afflicted hearts, but may they follow that adorable Saviour which was so precious to her in health, and in the trying hour of death her only consolation and support. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."—[*Communicated.*

Raleigh Register will please copy.

At his residence in Union county, on the 3d inst., of Congestive fever, Mr. ENOCH SIKES, a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

At his temporary residence, the parsonage in Pleasant Grove Circuit, in Union county, on the 8th inst., of Congestive fever, Rev. ABEL HOYL, of the South Carolina Conference, and Preacher in charge. In Brother Hoyl the Church has lost a bright and shining ornament, and a zealous and devoted minister of the gospel, who with his little family had latterly "forsaken all for Christ." No labored eulogy will be attempted, as the writer is well aware that no production of his can do justice to his memory or his worth. Suffice it to say, "he was a brother beloved." His bereaved companion and only son, (about 4 years of age) remain to mourn their irreparable loss.—[*Communicated.*

At Clemmonsville, Davidson county, on the 1st inst., JOHN WILLIAM McIVER, son of Evander and Eliza McIver, aged 9 years and 2 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 18.

REMARKS.—But little Produce coming to market. Cotton sells at 6 to 6½. Flour 3½ to 4½. Corn 40 to 50. Bacon 7½ to 7¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 11.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 11 25 a 12 00; Timber 6 00 a 7 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 40 a 42; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Turpentine.—This article has sold at 2 25 within a day or two; it would not maintain that rate probably should any large quantity come in.

Tar.—Our quoted price, 1 15, is about nominal, for none has come in for some weeks.

Timber & Lumber.—Ordinary timber will bring 7 to 7¼ dolls. now, owing to the low stage of the river preventing rafts from getting down. Two rafts of flooring boards, good quality, sold for 11¼ dolls. No sales of boards or scantling heard of. A lot of R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, brought 9¼. Sales of Shingles at 2¼, fair.—*Chronicle.*

At New York, Cotton 5 to 7¼; N. C. Wheat 86 cts.; ditto Corn 46 cts.

At New Orleans, old Cotton 4½ to 7¼; new 6¼ to 8.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall supply of GOODS, which he offers cheap for Cash, Country Produce, or to punctual customers on time.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Sept. [illegible], 1844. 24-3w

HEAD QUARTERS,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Regiment North Carolina Militia.

THE Officers of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville on Thursday the 17th October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, and to have their respective Companies on Friday the 18th October, at the same place, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

ELIJAH FULLER, *Adjutant.*

Carolinian will copy until day of Parade.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Sept. 18, 1844.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Monday last, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Goods for J. D. Williams, Murchison & Reid, J. C. Latta, G. & H. McMillan, J. H. & J. Martine, J. M. Beasley, D. Gee, W. E. Kirkpatrick, E. Fuller, H. & E. J. Lilly, J. Dodd, T. S. Lutterloh, Boon & Breece, J. Brown, A. W. Steel, P. Taylor, Dr. B. Robinson, C. P. Mallett, F. S. Benbow, J. R. Gee, J. McArn, E. W. Willkings, W. McIntyre, A. Jessup, Rockfish Co., W. G. Matthews, B. Rose, P. P. Johnson & Co., H. Branson, J. Smedy, Gardner & McKethan, J. Waddill, Jr., E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh & Son, Stuart & McGary, and others of this place; and for D. C. Lilly, Lilly & Randal, Salisbury Co., A. Hall, J. Murphy & Co., W. B. Field, C. A. Black, J. W. Murphy, Hunt & Guinn, A. M. Fogler, W. & G. J. Allen, and others, of the interior.

Also, yesterday, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Beaver Creek Co., G. W. McDonald, B. Rose & Son, H. & E. J. Lilly, John McGuire, H. Erambert, Rev. Mr. McGowan, C. Lutterloh, Hall & Hall, D. McNeill, Stuart & McGary, D. A. Ray, D. McLaurin, S. W. Tillinghast & Co., A. W. Steel, John Brown, Boon & Breece, Wm. E. Kirkpatrick, J. W. Baker, D. Johnson, Cook & Troy, C. P. Mallett, H. L. Myrover & Co., Isaac Dodd, James Dodd, Amos Jessup, and G. McNeill, of this place; and for Josiah Cowles, Saunders & Taylor, T. Caldwell & Son, W. O. Webb, Jenkins & Biles, J. D. Leak, M. Brown, G. W. Brown, A. Hunt, J. & W. Murphy, and D. G. Patterson, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 4.—Br. brig Spray from Antigua; Schrs. Charles E. Thorn from New York, H. Westcoat from Philadelphia. 5.—Schr. Champion from Mattamuskeet. 6.—Schr. North Carolina from Philadelphia. 8.—Brig Belle from N. York; Schr. Jones Smith from N. York. 10.—3 masted Schr. Aurora from Swansborough.

WM. G. MATTHEWS

IS now receiving his Fall Stock of DRY GOODS, &c. ☞ Particulars in next Observer.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Also, Fine Foreign Liquors & Wines.

All of which they will dispose of LOW, for Cash, on time to punctual customers, or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

STUART & McGARY.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24-3m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Fine old Port WINE,
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24tf

C. LUTTERLOH,

AT the Stand formerly occupied by Williams & Lutterloh, has on hand and is now receiving, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes.

Also, a great variety of

Crockery, China, Glass and Queensware,

Comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line that may be called for.

The above Goods are offered low, at wholesale or retail, for Cash, Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

Forwarding and Receiving will be attended to.

September 17, 1844. 24tf

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect by the next arrivals, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And *other articles*, usually kept in our line, all of which we feel disposed to sell at the *very lowest* market prices.

In our Stock may be found fine and common blue, black, brown, green and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe Cloth; Buffalo ditto; plain and fancy Cassimeres; plain black, ribbed, Lavender and mixed Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds; Negro Kerseys and Blankets; white, red, and green Flannels; Plaid Linseys; Tailor's Trimmings of different qualities; a handsome assortment of Calicoes; Printed Cashmere De'ecosse, a new article for ladies' dresses; rich figured Velvets for ditto; Crape Delains and Chusans; figured and plain Alpacas; Muslin-de-lains; Balzorines; Ginghams; Bombazines; figured Silks; black and blue-black ditto; white, bl'k and colored Cambrics; Silicias; Bishop Lawns; Plaid and Jaconet Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; plain and figured Bobinets for caps and veils; Worsted Vestings; plain and figured Velvet ditto; black Satin Vesting; Tabby Velvets; Checks; Linen and Cotton Diapers; 6-4 and 8-4 Damask ditto; 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Drillings and Tickings; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Merino Shirts; Ipswich Shirts and Drawers; black and blue-black Crapes; Silk and Worsted Serges; Italian Sewings and Twist; Coat and Vest Bindings and Cords; Hosiery of various kinds; Irish Linens and Lawns; 6-4 and 8-4 Table Diapers; 12-4 Linen Sheeting; Hoskin, Kid, Silk and Merino Gloves and Mitts; Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spools; Plaid, Silk and fancy Shawls; Corded Skirts and Nett Caps; Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs; hem-stitched and other Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; green Borege; Fillet Veils; Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons; black Silk Cravats, Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Combs in great variety; brown and bleached Hollands; white and black Patent Thread; Shoe Thread; Razor Straps; Cambric and Furniture Dimity; Cotton Flannels; Turkey Yarn; Gum and other Suspenders; French Corsets; white and black Silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Cravats; worked Muslin Chemazetts and Collars; Lace Capes; Ladies' and Infants' Lace and Muslin Dress Caps; Plaid Cloak Linings; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Cotton Cards; Collins' Axes; Trunks and Bandboxes.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Hats; Fur and Seal Caps; Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Ladies' and Misses' Florence, Straw, Velvet and Alpine Bonnets; about 3000 pr. Shoes, well assorted; Kip and Calf Boots; with many other articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 17, 1844. 24-3m

WANTED,

ONE or two Boys as Apprentices to the Tin and Sheet Iron Business. Boys from the country would be preferred. None need apply but those who can bring satisfactory recommendations.

F. T. WARD.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24-2wpd

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 27-1y

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,
Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW
HARDWARE STORE,
On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,
Consisting of
Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

NEW SPRING GOODS
JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style.)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-da-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With *many other articles*, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

HORSES & BUGGIES,

FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

Also,

A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.

For terms, apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

June 4, 1844. 9tf

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1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.
For sale low by
STUART & McGARY.

April 2, 1844. 110tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96 tf

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

GUN-SMITH
ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

[illegible] & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February [illegible] 4tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the [illegible] Common Law, all the most approved [illegible]

E. J. HALE.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

THE Proprietors of the Stage Lines from Columbia, S. C. to Raleigh, N. C., and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, take this method of informing the public, that they have REDUCED THE FARE for all *through Passengers* taking their route, to the following rates, to-wit:

Columbia to Gaston,		$17 00
Camden to	do,	16 00
Cheraw to	do,	12 00
Fayetteville to	do,	6 00

Intermediate points, South of Fayetteville, in the same proportion.

The above rates are considerably less than by any other route, and the same expedition is afforded.

Passengers leaving any of the above mentioned points, and taking this route, arrive at the Junction, eighteen miles North of Weldon, before those by any other line.

☞ Travellers are particularly cautioned against believing the slanderous reports circulated by interested persons against the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Having undergone extensive repairs, and great improvements in its machinery and Coaches within the last year, it is passed over with as much ease and safety as any road in the country.

Persons desirous of taking the Portsmouth and Bay route to Baltimore, can do so by taking the Stage line at Sledge's, (near Gaston,) and passing over to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, where they will connect with the Trains on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. ☞ No additional charge is made for the Stage route, as Passengers are taken from Sledge's to Baltimore at the same price as from Weldon.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN, Stage Proprietor.
E. P. GUION, ditto.
W. HOLLISTER, Sup't R. & G. R. R. Co.

August 20, 1844. 21-3m

Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail, by
D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy, by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by S. H. DICKSON, M. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy will be under the charge of Drs. HOLBROOK and OGIER.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

N. B.—Specimens in Natural History and of the Minerals of the State will be gladly received.

August 15, 1844. 21-6w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

SMITH & GAUSE,
Commission & Grocery Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, to be known as the firm of SMITH & GAUSE, and will occupy the corner store in Nutt's brick building, one door North of B. F. Mitchell's.

They will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a supply of

GROCERIES.

They promise prompt attention in selling

Timber, Turpentine, Tar,

And all kinds of Produce committed to their care, and to purchase to order on the best terms this market will afford, when cash or produce is in hand to pay with.

They therefore hope, by strict adherence to right principles in the transaction of all kinds of business, to share in the public patronage.

WM. D. SMITH.
SAM'L P. GAUSE.

August 15, 1844. 21-4w

CALL AND SEE.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. [illegible] THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

$25 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, [illegible] the latter part of March last, [illegible] d LARRY, about thirty years of age, [illegible] t seven or eight inches high, tolerably blac[illegible] weigh about 140 pounds. He has a scar o[illegible] one of his hands. I purchased the sa[illegible] Haynes Richardson, formerly of Bladen [illegible] I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhoo[illegible] where he was raised. I will give the above reward [illegible] the confinement of the said Negro so that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, to be addressed to me at Dumas's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

H. B. BILLINGSLEY.

July 5, 1844. 14tf

Just Received,

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
10 bbls. prime PORK. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 27, 1844.

PHŒNIX STOCK FOR SALE

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville as soon as possible, offers for sale his STOCK in the PHŒNIX FACTORY, situated in the Town of Fayetteville. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to W. J. Anderson, if I am absent.

H. W. BEATTY.

July 9, 1844. 14tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

A. J. BATTLE.] [H. M. BISHOP.

BATTLE & BISHOP,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

19-3m

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 6, 1844. 3-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1844. 16tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.
J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

AGENCY
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24 1844. 97-1y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 16 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,
for [illegible] by J. HUSKE & SON.

Ma[illegible]*6, 1843.* 47-tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Raffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.
J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

[illegible] the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW
CHEAP GOODS.
WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines; Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

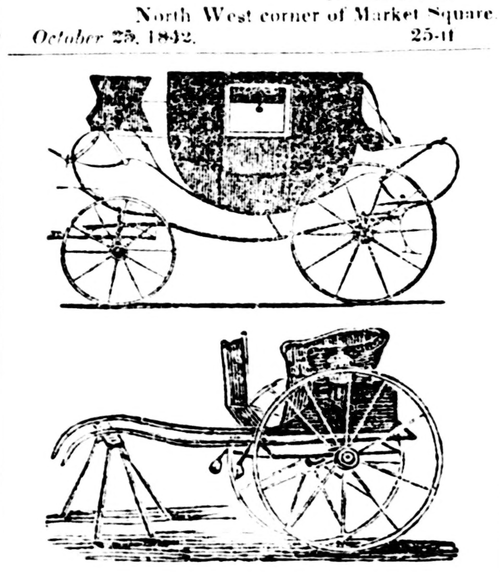
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf



NEW CARRIAGE
REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

PETERS' PILLS.
A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July 15, 1844.—15tf*

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-1m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

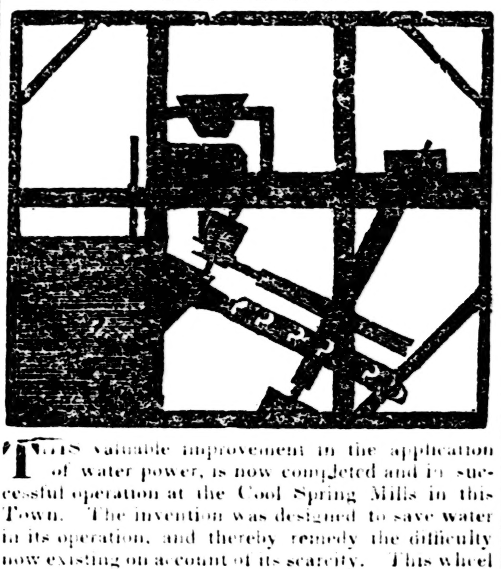
JACKSON HOTEL,
NEAR LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.
GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books: just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotion; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

SANDS'
SARSAPARILLA,
For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga.,
August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,
DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out.—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Salt Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world.

Your friend,
J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Children's Toy Books,
For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

F

[VOL. XXV

PRINTE
BY J. B
EDWAR
EDITOR AN

At $2 00 per annu
$2 50 if paid dur
tion; or $3 00 af

ADVERTISEMEN
per square for the first,
ceeding publication.
state the number of in
be continued till forbid
☞ Letters to the Ed

NEW
THE Subscriber is n
of GOODS, whic
Country Produce, or to
Fayetteville, Sept. 1

FOR
LONDON PORTE
Fine old Port WI
Fine Hyson and
Sept. 17, 1844.

C. LUT
AT the Stand former
Lutterloh, has on
general assortment of
GROC
DRY
Hardware, Cut
Hats, Bonn
Also, a g
Crockery, C
Quee
Comprising Dinner, Te
together with almost ev
may be called for.
The above Goods are
retail, for Cash, Produ
dealers.
Forwarding and Rec
September 17, 1844.

WINTE
THE Subscribers ha
pect by the next
FALL AND WINT
a large and general ass
DRY
And *other articles*, usu
which we feel disposed
market prices.
In our Stock may be
black, brown, green an
Pilot Cloths; Giraffe C
fancy Cassimeres; plai
mixed Sattinets; Kentu
gro Kerseys and Bla
Flannels; Plaid Linsey
ferent qualities; a hand
Printed Cashmere De
dies' dresses; rich figu
Delains and Chusans;
Muslin-de-Lains; Balzo
figured Silks; black an
and colored Cambrics;
and Jaconet Muslins;
and figured Bobinets
Vestings; plain and fig
Vesting; Tabby Velvet
Diapers; 6-4 and 8-4
bleached and brown S
ings and Tickings; Ge
Shirts; Ipswich Shirts
black Crapes; Silk a
Sewings and Twist;
Cords; Hosiery of vari
Lawns; 6-4 and 8-4
Sheeting; Hoskin, Kid
Mitts; Taylor's, Clark'
and fancy Shawls; C
Pongee and other Silk
and other Linen Camb
rege; Fillet Veils; Bon
black Silk Cravats, St
kerchiefs; Buttons and
and bleached Holland
Thread; Shoe Thread;
Furniture Dimity; Co
Gum and other Suspe
and black Silk Hose a
worked Muslin Chemi
Ladies' and Infants' L
Plaid Cloak Linings;
Cotton Cards; Collins'

A large assortment
Silk, Gingham and C
Shades; Ladies' and
and Alpine Bonnets;
sorted; Kip and Calf
not enumerated. Pur
amine.
September 17, 184

W
ONE or two Boys
Sheet Iron Busi
would be preferred.
can bring satisfactory
Sept. 17, 1844.

REGIMEN
33d Regiment
THE Officers of th
rolina Militia, a
the Court House in
17th October next, a
equipped as the law
spective Companies o
the same place, at 10
By order of the Co
ELI
Carolinian will cop

$15 R
RANAWAY from
August last, a
bout 6 feet high, dark
a scar near his foreh
It is believed he is ma
The above reward wil
or delivered to me.
him, sent to Covingto
be thankfully received
September 6, 1844

Blanks for